# The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.


OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC WAR MEETING was held in Hollidaysburg on Monday evening of last week. Very able and eloquent speeches were made by Rev. A. H. TAYLOR, of this place; Rev. E. B. SNYDER, of Baltimore; Rev. D. H. BARRON, of this place, and Capt. THOS. MCFARLANE. The gathering was large, and responded with great enthusiasm and unanimity to the addresses. At the close of the meeting several gallant fellows came forward and enrolled themselves as members of Capt. McFarlane's company. So burns the fire of patriotism in Blair county, that it seems her whole population will fly to arms, if need be, to crush this rebellion.

For the Whig.

### The Wild Man Captured!

BARRENS N. E. OF MARTINSBURG, August 16, 1862.

*Mr. Editor:* I take great pleasure in informing you that the wild man referred to by "Ex-Student," in last week's Whig, has been successfully caged by your unworthy correspondent. I had been an unbeliever in the whole affair, until last night, as I was making my way toward the cabin, just before entering a cluster of small pines, "I thought I saw a form of horrid kind." But before I had time to get frightened, I recognized it as being the wild man. I immediately asked him for the pass-word, and he answered "Wild Man!" Ditto! says I, and now since we have met, suppose we go in cohoot.—"Agreed!" says he, and so we sat down on an old log, and, as he was the senior, I told him to proceed. He then spoke as follows: "It is now many years since I have been roaming in the forests. I have long desired to meet one of my own species, (a wild man), but have never been able to get in company with any before you. I had the pleasure of *seeing two* this summer, but they were so extremely wild that I could not approach them within a furlong. The first, judging from his appearance, will not be likely soon to die of old age, yet I venture to say he will not grow taller. When I first saw him, he was busy picking 'huckleberries.' I took off my hat, hung it on a stump, and got behind it, but in stooping I happened to crack a stick, which attracted his attention, and, looking that way, he saw the hat and stump, and before I could call him he was out of sight, and as he never returned, I suppose he was frightened into civilization. If he entered society with the countenance he wore when last I saw him, there will certainly be a demand for camphor. The other I would not like for certain to call a wild man. If he is, he is also a thief, for he was riding on horseback, which you know, no honest wild man can do. I was just in the act of crossing a road (I must also mention that I had already stripped for bed) when I heard a noise like the tramping of many horses. I cast my eyes about, and saw but one man coming at full speed, with mouth and eyes wide open. Not wishing him to see my nakedness, I stepped aside, and let him pass. I suppose he had seen the other wild man. I do not know whether he saw me, but I suppose he did, for by the noise in that direction he must have doubled his speed." That must be true, says I, for it corresponds exactly with what I saw in the papers. "Papers!" said he. Yes, sir, says I. I suppose you don't get to read them much, and perhaps know very little about the war in our country. At this he expressed his astonishment, and after hearing the facts he said he was determined to join the army. In this I encouraged him, and told him that Captain ———, of Martinsburg, just wanted a few men to fill his company, and I had no doubt if he would get around the Captain in the right way, that he (the Captain) would resign in his favor, as I had understood that he (the Captain) couldn't bear the smell of powder. But he refused to take an office, and chose rather to find his own arms, and fight on his own hook. So I gave him the necessary directions about the road, and he went on his way rejoicing.

I hope when drafting will begin, the Government will remember that I have sent a substitute, and such a one too, that could have been taken by none other than

EX-OFFICIO.

Directed to the Whig.

### Mr. Drybones to Peter Snickerfritz.

No. 4.

ATLANTA, Georgy.

*Dear Sir and so forth*—I am well and so forth and hope these few lines will find you in the midst of bloomin health and neverlasting prosperity. As I sed before Ime well as usual but my family is down with the measles and prary scratches. Dr. Snap is tendin them and says as soon as my razer strap boy is on end again I must send him North to recruit his health. He says that they are not ketchin, them scratches. If so I'll let him journey north and visit his kindred and kin. Wm. B. late U. S. Senator is a forty second cousin of hizzen, the cause is why: B. believes in owuin niggers and stealin forts and so am *I*. I'me amusin myself with carryin on the shoe peg bisness and writin moral essas for the comic noospaper that's lately got up in the midst of our enterprisin community. I have set to music the well known and world wide renowned and popular song "Jump Jim Crow," and my darter Nancy whose taste is cultivated intends to sing it at preachin next thanksgivin day accompanied by a solo on Uncle Ned's banjo. Our chief magistraight Jefferson Davis intends to appoint the day as soon as circumstances and the weather permits. Ime appointed a committee of three to invite the orators and buncombe busts for the occasion, and if the cash receipts of the shoe peg bisness thrives Ime to appropriate $00000.25 cents to pay the expenses of Schnabel and Wm. B. when they next visit us. Bill Yancey busted on the last aforesaid day and the consekwences was two regiments of whippoorwills armed with knapsacks all of which air ready to march into Virginny to protect the sacred soil. So mote it, B.

The family is gettin well.

Truly,

JO. DRYBONES.

### A Great War Meeting Held at the Capitol--Important Speech of President Lincoln--His Declarations in Regard to Gen. McClellan and the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, August 6.

Three cheers were given for the President, and after the band had played "Hail to the Chief," the President, in response to impatient calls, advanced to the front of the platform and spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I believe there is no precedent for my appearing before you on this occasion, [applause] but it is also true that there is no precedent for your being here yourselves, [applause and laughter,] and I offer, in justification of myself and of you, that, upon examination, I have found nothing in the Constitution against. [Renewed applause.] I, however, have an impression that there are younger gentlemen who will entertain you better. [voices—"No, no; none can do better than yourself. Go on!"] and better address your understanding than I will or could, and therefore I propose but to detain you a moment longer. [Cries—"Go on! Tar and feather the rebels!"]

I am very little inclined on any occasion to say anything unless I hope to produce some good by it. [A voice—"You do that; go on.] The only thing I think of just now not likely to be better said by some one else, is *a matter in which we have heard some other persons blamed for what I did myself.* [Voices—"What is it.] There has been a very wide-spread attempt to have a quarrel between General McClellan and the Secretary of War.—*Now, I occupy a position that enables me to observe, at least, these two gentlemen are not nearly so deep in the quarrel as some pretending to be their friends.* [Cries of "Good."] Gen. McClellan's attitude is such that in the very selfishness of his nature, he cannot but wish to be successful, and I hope he will—and the Secretary of War is in precisely the same situation. If the military commanders in the field cannot be successful, not only the Secretary of War, but myself for the time being the master of them both, cannot be but failures. [Laughter and applause.] I know Gen. McClellan wishes to be successful, and know he does not wish it any more than the Secretary of War for him, and both of them together no more than I wish it. [Applause and cries of "Good."] Sometimes we have a dispute about how many men Gen. McClellan has had, and those who would disparage him say that he has not a very large number, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War insist that Gen. McClellan has had a very small number. The basis for this is, *there is always a wide difference, and on this occasion, perhaps, a wider one between the grand total on McClellan's rolls and the men actually fit for duty;* and those who would disparage him talk of the grand total on paper, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War talk of those at present fit for duty. Gen. McClellan *has sometimes asked for things that the Secretary of War did not give him.* General McClellan is not to blame for asking what he wanted and needed, and the Secretary of War *is not to blame for not giving when he had none to give.* [Applause, laughter, and cries of "Good, good."] And I say here, as far as I know, *the Secretary of War has withheld no one thing at any time in my power to give him.* [Wild applause, and a voice—"Give him enough now!" I have no accusation against him. *I believe he is a brave and able man,* [applause] and I stand here, as justice requires me to do, *to take upon myself what has been charged on the Secretary of War as withholding from him.*

I have talked longer than I expected to do, [cries of "No, no—go on,"] and now I avail myself of my privilege of saying no more.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. BOUTWELL.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, when he announced he came from Massachusetts, said what they proposed to do in this war was to carry it on in sunshine and storm against all odds on this side of the water or the other.—They rallied under this banner not for this generation alone, nor for this century, but for all generations and centuries on this side of the Atlantic, until our flag shall wave unpolluted from the great lakes of the North, to the Gulf of Mexico, and they meant to take the last man, the last dollar, the last hour's labor of the Old Commonwealth, ere these men, with treachery on their lips, and treason in their hearts, shall accomplish what they have undertaken. [Applause.] If, to-night, news of disaster should come, every heart, though dismayed for the moment, would be nerved for renewed efforts in the cause of liberty and humanity. The gentleman (Crittenden) who preceded him said he proposed to ferret out the traitors. He would here say, if it had not been for Slavery, there would have been no treason, and when Slavery shall cease to exist, there will be no traitors. [Applause and cries of "Good."]

The beginning of this war is Slavery, and freedom is the end. There will be no peace until, throughout the length and breadth of this Republic, the cry shall come up—Slavery. Slavery has ceased.—How and when? These are questions he submitted to the President and Cabinet. The faster he and they marched on, Slavery will cease to that extent. He had heard recently of riots between whites and blacks in Brooklyn, Cincinnati, and elsewhere. What is the difficulty? How is it to be remedied? If South Carolina and Florida were declared free by the President, the blacks would flock there from the North. Then the competition of labor between the white and black man in the North would cease from this cause.—The North would be alone in the possession of free white men, and the regions of cotton and rice fields for the colored race would become their places of abode. Some say, reconstruct the old Union with Slavery. But do you suppose the slaves are going to remain in the South. No, they will escape by millions only to the North. Do you say, you will return them. You cannot do it. Humanity is against it.—You have to take your choice, either to abolish Slavery in the seceded States, and invite thither the negroes from the North, or allow the North to be overrun with fugitives from the South. Say to them there is territory you may have solely for your own use, and give the white men of the North the unrestricted enjoyment of their rights. While he (Boutwell) would, on the basis of the President's proposition, give compensation to masters in loyal States, he would also compensate those who might be found loyal in the seceded States, but never should the treasury of the nation be opened to compensate rebels. In the course of his remarks he said Jeff. Davis and his brother conspirators did not abandon the Government until the Government was not strong enough to protect Slavery, to which infamous institution all our evils were chargeable. To save the Government, Slavery must die—go by the board. The war will last as long as Slavery, unless you take it by the throat. He had belonged to the Democratic Party, and now wished to pay a tribute to it in its ruin and disgrace. It was a party of courage undiscouraged, in times of danger, and now let the people borrow its courage, although he knew of nothing else they could borrow with safety. If you declare with courage that Slavery shall cease, let this be the war cry. [Applause and music.]

### A Proclamation of Freedom.

*The National Intelligencer* descends to a very petty cavil when, in reply to our complaint that the President's Order with reference to the employment of the slaves of Rebels by our commanders was silent with regard to their emancipation, it says:

"A sufficient reply is made to all such representations when it is said that proclamation of freedom to slaves would seem to be slightly out of place in military orders drawn up for the instruction of military commanders. It is justly said by a Northern cotemporary that any such proclamation in a mere military order might just as appropriately be thrust into the text of a commercial treaty with Japan."

Let us look into this matter.

Congress has just passed, and the President approved, a most important act, bearing directly and vitally on the manner of prosecuting the War for the Union.—Among the provisions of this act are the following:

SEC 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserting from them, and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found or being within any place occupied by Rebel forces, and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

Now, it may be, as *The Intelligencer* asserts, that Sec. 9 "is self-executing," and it is quite true, we presume, that "its force does not all depend on any proclamation of the President." We never intimated that it did. But how is a General fighting his way through Arkansas, like Curtis, or down in the Indian Territory, like Blunt, or on the borders of East Tennessee, like Buell, to *know* that such a law has been enacted? He sees newspapers semi-occasionally, and may or may not find time to read them. Suppose he should happen to procure one which contained what purported to be the act in question, and should not over look the said act, *is he justified in regarding it as mandatory on him and proceeding to act accordingly?* We do not say that he is not; we prefer to assume that he is; but this is by no means indisputable. Gen. Hunter or Gen. Fremont, we presume, would consider this sufficient warrant for corresponding action on their part; we are not at all sure that Gen. Sturgis or Gen. Buell would so regard it. Any General might plausibly say that he did not look to newspapers for his instructions, but expected to find them in orders from headquarters, and he should obey no other.

Beyond all question, the new act was intended and is calculated to effect a great change in the mode of prosecuting the war for the Union. Opinions may well differ as to the extent and the details of this change. To leave the act to be construed by our various Commanding Generals, each for himself, is to inaugurate universal confusion. Some of our Generals are lawyers, while the larger number are not; but we think the very best lawyer among them would decline the task of legally construing and applying such an act. He would naturally say, "I have now other business which taxes all my time and faculties; I can construe legislative acts in my office, with my books about me, and my mind undistracted; but I am here to fight, and I have as much of that business as I can attend to. I wish my superiors would send me, not acts to construe, but orders to obey." And would not this be right?

It does seem to us, therefore, that an order from the Commander-in-Chief, based upon the new act, bringing it to the notice of all subordinate commanders, and officially instructing them as to its construction and enforcement, is indispensable.—That the slaves would thereby be assured and encouraged to desert their Rebel masters and make their way to our lines, is palpable.

*The Intelligencer* tries hard to get up an issue with those it terms "the progressive school" in regard to the arming of blacks. It says:

"To all such hasty reformers, we beg to make a suggestion, based on some wider observation of the habitudes of the slaves of the South than it has probably been the fortune of these ardent philanthropists to enjoy. The suggestion is this: If it is hoped to allure any slaves from the service of their masters by the promise of freedom, it must not be whispered that escaping freedmen will possibly be called to take up arms and risk the perils of battle in defence of their new-born liberty. The negro is not at all military in his tastes. With the prospect of being called the death-dealing artillery in some 'imminent deadly breach,' he will prefer to endure all the 'pains and penalties' of enslavement under the sway of his Southern master, even if those pains and penalties are all that fancy has painted in the most moving of modern fictions."

Now this matter of arming slaves or other blacks has been almost exclusively harped upon by journals like *The Intelligencer*, which proclaim their sincere abhorrence of "the progressive school." The progressives meantime have little to say about it. For our own part, we are perfectly willing that whites only shall be armed in the National service, so long as enough of these shall be ready and willing to fill the ranks of our armies. Whenever this shall fail—when white men decline to volunteer in adequate numbers—then, if there be blacks ready to serve, we would let them have a chance before resorting to a draft. The Nation must draft rather than die; but why should it call out reluctant and half-hearted defenders if there be those ready to shoulder their muskets and go in as volunteers? But fifty thousand blacks might this day be usefully employed in our armies as cooks, teamsters, pioneers, &c., as some already are; and we believe One Hundred Thousand would gladly so work for the Union and their own freedom. Why not let them? They have hitherto done very much, under constraint, for disunion and treason; why should they not be openly and cordially invited to work henceforth for Liberty and the Union?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Beautiful Prayers.

The prayers are beautiful that reach the ear of God. The "fervent prayer of the righteous man," that "availeth much," is beautiful. The prayer of the widow and fatherless, who have no helper, is beautiful. The prayer of the infant, who takes God's promise in his "moist implicit grasp," as he does his mother's hand, is beautiful. The prayer of the lowly saint—unlettered and ungrammatical—is beautiful. The prayer of the poor man, when "God heard him and delivered him out of all his troubles," was beautiful. The prayer of the publican who "smote upon his breast, and said, God be merciful to me a sinner," was beautiful. The prayer of Stephen, when amidst the storm of stones, he cried, just before he "fell asleep," "let not this sin lay to their charge," was beautiful. There is a grammar and rhetoric of heaven; but it is very different from ours. There is an elegance of speech that prevails there, and marks the accent of those who are habituated to its courts; but it is foreign to the culture of this world. The courtiers there wear "wedding garments," and they speak the celestial language; but sometimes they seem ragged and ignorant to the eyes that are blinded with the clay and dust of our earthly roadsteads. We cannot always discern the fashion of heaven. There is a trippery that sometimes claims to be the garb divine, but is mere tinsel. There is "an excellency of speech" which is jargon and mockery in the ear of God. There is "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal"—mere clatter, and not celestial music at all. There are "beautiful prayers" that are unlovely and abominable before the Searcher of hearts.

#### Our own Faults.

Let us not be over-curious about the failings of others, but take account of our own, let us bear in mind the excellences of other men, while we reckon up our own faults, for then shall we be well-pleasing to God. For he who looks at the faults of others, and at his own excellences is injured in two ways: by the latter he is carried up to arrogance, through the former he falls into listlessness. For when he perceives that such a one has sinned, very easily he will sin himself: when he perceives he has in aught excelled, very easily he becomes arrogant. He who consigns to oblivion his own excellences, and looks at his failings only, while he is a curious engineer, of the excellences not the sins, of others, is profitable in many ways.—And how? I will tell you. When he sees that such a one hath done excellently, he is raised to emulate the same; whom he sees that he himself hath sinned he is rendered humble and modest. If we act thus, if we thus regulate ourselves, we shall be able to obtain the good things which we are promised through the loving kindness of our Lord Jesus Christ.

#### Reading Matter for the Army.

Notwithstanding all that has been done to furnish our volunteers with reading matter, there is but a very inadequate supply. Thousands, and tens of thousands, of soldiers who have been accustomed to plenty of good reading matter at home, are now almost entirely destitute of any thing to read. They seize with avidity every thing they can get hold of. The soldiers naturally desire to know what is going on in the country, and how the war is progressing; but except so far as his own division is concerned, he can have no information, except what he gets through the public prints. The soldiers know far less of the state of the war than those who are left at home.

And then with what eagerness of desire does he, who has been shut out for months together from the endearments of home and friends, long to see what is going on in the place he has left! The few private letters which reach the soldier but poorly support the information he desires. Let it be remembered our soldiers are made up largely of a class of men who take a deep interest in all that relates to the public welfare. Let any one of our readers, who is anxious to know every thing that makes for the weal or woe of our once happy country, ask himself what would induce him to remain for a month together, totally ignorant of all that is transpiring in this most critical period of American history. The soldiers, many of them, sacrifice all this, and vastly more. Multitudes who have taken a deep interest in the religious news of the country, are totally cut off from the periodicals they have always prized so highly. Such is the eagerness to get something to read, that newspapers are often torn into fragments, and a piece as large as a man's hand is regarded as a valuable prize. Send them plenty of good reading matter.

CULPEPPER, C. H., Va., August 12.—The flight of Stonewall Jackson shows that he feared our troops. On Saturday he engaged with his whole force, numbering at least thirty thousand men, a portion of the corps of Gen. Banks, who behaved nobly, holding the enemy in check and, with the aid of one division of General McDowel's and General Sigel's corps, which arrived late in the day, driving it from several positions and finally from the field of battle.

Jackson's loss can scarcely be less than 1,500. Our loss was much less. It was one of the bloodiest battles of the war.

On Sunday, Jackson remained idle, the troops on both sides being exhausted, and on Monday he asked for a truce to bury his dead, a large proportion of which still lie on the field of battle, pending which he escaped with his trains.

This morning his whole army was found to be gone. He was pursued by General Buford with his cavalry and artillery, which quickened his pace towards Gordonsville, compelling him to burn the bridges to save himself, and obviously not intending to stop until reaching the fortifications at Richmond.

General Pope has fully met the public expectations. The enemy show their backs, and not only the Valley of the Shenandoah, but the whole country, from Manassas to Gordonsville, is no longer polluted by the presence of armed rebels.

Gen. Jackson's servant has just come into the quarters of Gen. McDowell, and reports that Jackson admits a loss of over 2,000 men in the engagement of Saturday. No wonder the rebel General ran.

LATER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Advices from Culpepper, dated yesterday, say that owing to the severe injury received by Gen. Banks, the command of the Second Corps d Armee devolves upon Gen. Williams.

Brig. Gen. Crawford commands General William's Division, and General Green the Division of General Augur, who is severely, but not dangerously wounded.

An escaped prisoner saw at Orange Court House, Gen. Prince and Capt. Watkins in the hands of the enemy on their way to Richmond.

On visiting the battle ground many, if not the greater part of our dead officers were found, some partially, and others entirely stripped of their uniforms. The dead, Union and rebel, lay around promiscuously.

Gens. Stuart and Early held the field and conversed freely with our own officers about the battle.

They stated that the full brigades of Gens. A. H. Hill, Longstreet and Ewell were opposed to our small band of heroes and that they were terribly cut to pieces by our fire, leading to the inference that they suffered fully as much as ourselves.

As previously stated, Stonewall Jackson commanded the field in person.

Gen. Roberts, of Gen. Pope's staff, is Military Governor of the post at Culpepper. On the day of battle he rendered valuable assistance by his military experience.

☞ A man who wanted to buy a horse asked a friend how he could tell the animal's age.

"By his teeth," was the reply.

The next day the man went to a horse dealer, who had showed him a splendid animal. The horse hunter opened the pony's mouth, gave one glance, and turned on his heel.

"I don't want him," he said; "he's thirty-two years old."

He had counted the teeth!.

**UNION STATE TICKET.**

AUDITOR GENERAL,

THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne county.

# THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, AUG. 23, 1862.


### The War.

Released from thraldom at Harrison's Landing, the Army of the Potomac has quietly crossed the Chickahominy, and has arrived safely at Williamsburg, on its way, no doubt, to the banks of the York river —perhaps Cumberland — perhaps Yorktown—if the former, an intended advance upon Richmond direct will be evident; if the latter, it will be plain that the General-in-Chief has designed the Army of the Potomac to reinforce the Army of Virginia directly by way of Fredericksburg. Although thoroughly weeded of sick and worthless men, and for its strength more than ever effective, it is nevertheless, at present, powerless to strike the foe in his strength, except in conjunction with the Army of Virginia, after that army shall have crossed the Rapidan. But there is evidence now that the old regiments of our army will be promptly reinforced from two sources—convalescent members and new recruits. If this be done, then the Army of the Potomac will be able to do more than twice its number of men in new regiments. The old regiments have the vast advantages of organization, drill, and experience in battle. We incline to the opinion that the Army of the Potomac is destined for a new and separate campaign, in which it will be virtually aiding the Army of Virginia, protecting Fredericksburg and Washington, seizing an important railroad, and threatening Richmond from the northeast, and at the same time rendering Jackson's return to Richmond full of risks and uncertainty.

### The Union as it Was.

This phrase, which is now becoming so common in all Democratic newspapers, resolutions and addresses, demands something more than a passing notice, for it has a deep significance of some kind at this time. No one now hears these parties speaking of the Union as it is. They are for "the constitution as it is," that is as the Dred Scott decision interprets it; but the Constitution, pure and simple, as it was understood by those who framed it, meets with no favor at the hands of these would-be exponents of Democracy. As for the Union unconditionally, that is something entirely out of their books, and might as well be searched for in the London Times.

Setting aside for the moment their view of the present aspect of things, let us cast a glance at this new-fangled idea of theirs—adherence to "the Union as it was." We have looked carefully through all their fulminations to ascertain what they desire to be understood as meaning. They have nowhere laid it down explicitly, and beyond the mere phrase we have nothing to indicate their object; but as they reiterate it with a care and perseverance somewhat remarkable, we feel more and more desirous of knowing something definite.

There was the Union, as it existed for some years, without any national constitution. That was a league cemented by the strongest ties of affectionate regard and common interest. Those who formed that Union were driven to it by a common danger. The States they represented were poor and rude, but they fought, by means of that Union, through years of bloody war against one of the mightiest Powers of Christendom, and successfully too. Still the Union, as it was then, had no constitution. It cannot be that which the Democratic politicians are now so anxious to restore, as they repeat with emphasis their exclusive devotion to "the Constitution as it is." We may, therefore, set it down as certain that this sort of a Union is not what these politicians are after.

Then there came a period when the Union, as it was established, had as its governing policy the gradual abolition of slavery, and in that benignant era New England and the middle States got rid of their slaves, and the northwest was guaranteed to freedom by Jefferson's ordinance of 1787, under which Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin came into the Union. That was the period which laid broad and deep the foundation of our national greatness, for the north, which has achieved such a prodigious progress, was rendered free of slavery by it. Yet the Union, as it then was, cannot be the ardently longed for Union of the current Democratic politicians, for they harp on nothing but the horrors of abolition.

Then there was another period of the Union as it was, when the Jeffersonian policy was extended by Clay in his Missouri Compromise, which guaranteed to freedom all the territories north of the parallel of thirty six degrees thirty minutes, an immense area. Under that act Iowa, Minnesota, and Oregon have come into the Union as free States, and had it been continued in force, many more must have come in also free. That was an anti-slavery, or what the Democratic managers now call an abolition era, and hence it cannot be that these politicians refer to that status as the one to be restored.

This brings us down to 1850, when a new era arrived. That period brought into the Union the whole of California as a free State, in defiance of the pro-slavery party which threatened secession and rebellion. The admission of that State destroyed the equilibrium of the free and slave States, by giving the preponderance to the former, and so ended forever the traditional policy of pairing off a free and a slave State for admission. Is that the Union as it was, to which the Democratic politicians now refer with so much admiration and fond regret?

We do not think that any of these can be the periods referred to, and yet they cover the entire history of the republic from its inception down to the year 1854, a career of steady & irresistable progress towards freedom. Never for a moment did the nation swerve from its pathway of liberty, from the day when peace was declared and the colonies recognized as independent until the dread hour when Pandora's box was opened by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. If, then, the Union as it was be taken for what it ought to mean—the Union as it existed from the time it was organized down to 1854—it is quite clear that it expresses the idea of steady progress toward the suppression of slavery.

But it would be folly to suppose that the Democratic politicians mean anything of that kind, eaten up as they are by an idolatry of slavery, and therefore they must mean to shirk this great fact which stares every body in the face from every page of our national history down to 1854, and refer only to the Union as it was under Pierce and Buchanan. It would have been a great deal fairer and honester to say so candidly, and as they have failed to make the confession, we make the exposition for them, and challenge denial or confutation. Here the public may see reflected, as in a mirror, what is meant by these tricksters, when they advocate the restoration of the Union as it was—not the Union of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Clay, but the Union of Pierce and Buchanan—the Union of the Dred Scott dictum, the Union of perpetual and hopeless bondage.

### What are the Breckenridge Democrats doing?

It is a monstrous idea that the Democratic politicians shall be permitted to propagate treason without molestation, merely because they have formerly enjoyed an immunity of doing mischief. Their teachings lead unmistakably and directly to a conflict in the north over mere abstract ideas; they are perfectly aware of this, and have so contrived their course that it should be so. The duty of all loyal citizens in the midst of a great war is to sustain their government without reserve, without hesitation, without stipulations; to contribute freely the men and means which may be necessary to enable it to prosecute the war successfully, and to sustain it by speech as well as by act. Any other course than this is traitorous, and no refinements of sophistry can make it anything else.

Instead of this, what do we find these Democratid politicians doing? They parade with offensive ostentation the number of Democratic generals in the field, and strive to make people believe that although these men are leading our armies, they are not in sympathy with the cause of the government; that in fact their hearts are with the rebels while they are fighting against them. They seek to foster dissensions by slandering all the Republican officers and denying that the Republicans have joined the ranks as privates. They endeavor to make people believe that abolition was the cause of the war, which is the precise argument of the rebels in arms, and they represent that the way to end the war is to make a new strife in the north to crush abolition, which is also just what the rebels desire. The term Hessian, as applied to the Union soldiers by the southern rebels, occurs in many of the Democratic newspapers of the north, and although it is used in a roundabout way, so as not to amount to treason in fact, the motive to associate that infamous epithet with the Union cause by indirection is clearly discernable. The Democratic conventions and Democratic politicians have been gradually verging further and further away from a cordial support of the war, until at the present time their language would answer better in South Carolina or Georgia than the free States. As for these politicians, their assocations since the war broke out have always been suspicious, and many of them are indebted to the leniency of the national government for the impunity with which they talk treason and rejoice over the reverses of the national arms.

To crown all, a United States Grand Jury in Indiana has detected and exposed in that State a treasonable secret conspiracy, embracing fifteen thousand men, all members of the Democratic party, affiliated with the Order which now controls the south, and pledged against our cause. The purpose of this Order in the north is to prevent enlistments, to enable men to desert, or be known and spared by the rebels if drafted, and in other ways to combat the success of the national cause. By the use of the secret signs, passwords, and grips discovered by the Grand Jury, this secret Order was found to possess control of the Indiana Democratic State Convention, and to be dictating its resolutions and general policy. The exposure sets at rest all pretence of loyalty on the part of these Democratic tricksters. They are merely hoodwinking the honest masses, who have been in the habit of following them, when they render any lip service to the cause which their hearts repudiate

It is now high time that these pretenders to Democracy should drop the name which they have so basely prostituted and assume their true one—Knights of the Golden Circle. That is the controling influence in all their party conclaves, and they ought honestly to put it at the head of their columns. It is true we can hardly hope to see so much sincerity and truthfulness on the part of these sympathizers, the more especially as the moment they hoist their true flag they will be broken up by the strong arm of the law, and the leading traitors arrested and imprisoned. Nevertheless, we shall continue to protest against the abuse of the name of Democracy by the secret agents o the southern oligarchy and their affiliated associates, who are now engaged in endeavoring to get up a civil war in the north.

### Is one Man better than Another?

The Assessors for this borough and Gaysport have been busy the last two days enrolling the men liable to military duty. The gentlemen attending to this matter have hitherto been considered fair, impartial, honest men, men who would fearlessly discharge their duty, without regard to consequences. Yet we are compelled to say that in performing *this* duty they seem to have shown the grossest favoritism.

There are at least thirty men in this borough and Gaysport liable to military duty, whom they have not enrolled. Every one of these thirty is between the ages of 18 and 45, every one of them is stout and muscular, every one is able to stand any amount of hardship and exposure, every one of them can draw a sight and pull a trigger, with as much certainty and firmness as any man in the country. Every one of them has been born and raised in this State, and from his earliest infancy enjoyed the protection of the government, which is now struggling for its very existence. As far as we can learn, they have not yet sent a single man, or contributed one red cent to put down this accursed rebellion against the government whose protection they have enjoyed, and which now needs the services of all her children.—Then why have the Assessors not enrolled them?

The motives which influence public officers to violate their duty, are supposed to be either "fear, favor or affection." Were the Assessors *afraid* to enroll these men? If so, let them hand their offices over to men who are not afraid. Were they bribed to favor these men? The integrity of the Assessors will not allow us to answer this question in the affirmative. That it was affection for them, the well known antecedents of some of the Assessors forbids us for a moment to think. Then why were they not enrolled?

Perhaps the Assessors were governed in the performance of their duties by instructions from the War Department. We hope this last supposition is the correct one. We give the names of some of these favored aristocrats who, while others fight, are allowed to stay at home, that the People may know them hereafter:

Daniel Williams, Charles Ambrose, Morris Knox, Benjamin Thomas, David Crabb, Moses Brown, David Irons, Nathan Butler, innumerable sons of old captain Brown, of "Fort Brown," J. M. Washington, with quite a number of others. It is true each one of them has been invested by the Almighty with a black skin, which may lessen their liability to become "sun burnt," but we are not aware that this permanently disqualifies them for military service.

---

The New York Tribune of the 18th instant, says:

Archbishop Hughes preached to a crowded congregation at St. Patrick's yesterday morning in exposition of his recent visit to and protracted sojourn in Europe. After speaking of the religious solemnities which occasioned the gathering of so many prelates in "the cathedral church of Christendom," he avowed that his time had been largely devoted to the diffusion of correct ideas of our great civil war and the principles involved, with the correction of prevalent misapprehensions. He intimated that he found the influential classes very generally unfriendly to the Union cause on various grounds, which generally resolved themselves into this—It is the interest of Europe (that is, of its governing classes) that the United States should no longer exhibit the spectacle of growth, prosperity, and power hitherto presented. Interest controls political attachments and antipathies, and the Archbishop, though he believed he had dispelled some misconceptions, did not intimate that he had been able to dispel the desire of the royalties and aristocracies of the Old World that our country should be divided and crippled. He thought, however, that the danger of forcible intervention to our prejudice had passed, unless the contest should be unreasonbly protracted. He warmly approved the recent call and draft of Six Hundred Thousand Men by the President, urging that every consideration of humaniy, mercy, safety, interest, conspired to demand that the struggle should be pressed to a prompt conclusion, even though it should be requisite to this end to call into the field our whole effective force. The Archbishop was heard by the large concourse with profound and reverent attention.

### ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS FOR DRAFTING.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Aug. 14, 1862.

Additional regulations for enrolling and drafting the militia:

Ordered, *Eighth*—That in filling all requisitions for militia the quota of the several States will be apportioned by the Governors among the several counties, and when practicable among the sub-divisions of counties, so that allowance shall be made to such counties and sub-divisions for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

### Marshals appointed to enroll the Militia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Hon. Wm. Marshall, of Easton Pa. was to day commissioned by the Governor to make an enrollment of the militia of the State in the eastern district. Hon. Alex. Murdock, Marshal of the Western District, received similar authority.

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A PIECE OF LAND was recently sold in London at the rate of £1,900,000 per acre—sufficient to cover it with silver equal to a half dollar in thickness.


### *Bank Notice.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.


MUSTER ROLL OF CAPT. SZINK'S COMPANY.—The following is the Muster Roll of Capt. Szink's company, of Altoona, after the examination. The letter m after the name of the person indicates married:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS:

Captain—Jacob Szink, m.
1st Lieut.—Alex. Marshall, m.
2d Lieut.—Peter I. Trees, m,

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS:

1st Sergeant—Thos. E. Campbell.
2d " —G H Hawksworth, m.
3d " —James H Attick, m.
4th " —E L Russ, m.
5th " —Edwin Hammond, m.
1st Corporal—Robert Fry, m.
2d " —D A Burtnett, m.
3d " —J E Brown, m.
4th " —Wm T Miller,
5th " —Wm Burley, m.
6th " —Wm I Marshall, m.
7th " —Geo Burtram, m.
8th " —John A Kelley, m.

MUSICIANS:

Fifer—Wm A Brumbaugh, m.
Drummer—Aug Boyden.

PRIVATES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Abbott David, | Lamb W A B, m, |
| Aiken Stephen, | Long S A, |
| Boyer Albert, | Markley Isaac, m, |
| Burley L, | McClaskey, D A, |
| Burley E, | Madison John, m, |
| Blake Samuel, | Minehart Lewis, |
| Brumbaugh J, m, | Myers Wm H, |
| Brubaker Geo, | Miller Andrew, |
| Blake W B, | McClaskey G A, |
| Brown J A, | Myers A, m, |
| Barker George, m, | Myers Joseph, m, |
| Bowen Francis, | McLaughlin J, |
| Baker John, m, | Oswalt D, m, |
| Cochran Robt, m, | Owen Matthew, m, |
| Courey J, | Patton Edward, |
| Davis Leonard, | Painter Jacob, |
| Dougherty J M, | Parsons C A, m, |
| Davis Morris, | Richmond S S, m, |
| Davis John E, m, | Rose John, |
| Davis Abel, m, | Rollin John, |
| Dasher J, m, | Rice Rinehart, |
| Evans A, m, | Robertson Joseph, m, |
| Finney A W, | Shaffer Jos m, |
| Green Daniel, | Schlag Adolph, m, |
| Glass J R, | Sharrer Philip, |
| Gearhart F W, | Steel Samuel, m, |
| Howell J C, m, | Springer Wm, m, |
| Higgins John, | Stackhouse Henry, |
| Hoar W S, | Stewart A, m, |
| Hancy Patrick, | Stoner C A, |
| Hoarman T, | Szink Harry, |
| Irvin G M, | Trees J C, |
| Kissell J G, | Veech J, |
| Keagy J, | Williamson S H, |
| Keresy John, | Walton John, m, |
| Kerr J G, | Woods Thomas, m, |
| Lingerfelter J, m, | West William, m. |

ROLL OF CAPT. MCKEAGE'S COMPANY, Blair County Volunteers:

John McKeage, Captain.
S A Andrews, 1st Lieutenant.
Thos. McCamant, 2d Lieutenant.
David Mc McCahan, 1st Sergeant.
Augustus Batton, 2d "
John Swyres, 3d "
Geo W Vaughn, 4th "
John Hellwig, 5th "
James Rodgers, 1st Corporal.
Jas H Gibbony, 2d "
Moses Garland, 3d "
Joseph Carroll, 4th "
Thos B Barr, 5th "
J R Robinson, 6th "
Alex Boggs, 7th "
J G Christian, 8th "
John Miller and Thos. Lloyd, Musicians.

PRIVATES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Andrews, David | McRea, Wm J |
| Barr, Theodore, | Miller, Thomas |
| Burns, Thomas | McKee, Gammel T |
| Beamer, Albert | Maus, John H |
| Black, D M | Metzler Jos F |
| Bollinger, Henry | McCord, Henry |
| Butterbaugh, Saml | McGinnis, James |
| Cameron, W S | Martin, Wm |
| Canan, Wm H | McClelland, Thos |
| Charles, Thomas | McClelland, Adolph |
| Closson, J S | McClelland, H F |
| Curtis, Geo R | McClelland, W H |
| Christy, Lloyd L | Martin, Henry |
| Clarke, Robert | Morrow, James |
| Davis, John | Ounkest, Martin |
| Dunn, James | Ounkest, Daniel |
| Dannals, Chas R | Price, Joseph H |
| Dasher, Saml B | Phillips, B F |
| Fulton, S Alex | Phillips, David, jr |
| Gibbony, Ben F | Piper, J H |
| Holler, James M | Promkard, John |
| Hewit, Henry | Robison, Albert |
| Hicks, Phil N | Ruggles, Ben F |
| Hall, John | Reed, Joseph H |
| Hewit, William | Reffner, Joseph |
| Hammer, James | Riddle, James D |
| Irwin, A C | Russ, J C |
| Irwin, H Lloyd | Snyder, Wm H |
| Isett, A B | Stuff, Valentine |
| Jones, Thaddeus | Scott, James P |
| Johnston, D R P | Sellers, David M |
| Johnston, Frank | Saunders, John |
| Johnston, Jas R | Sharrar, Bascom |
| Kemp, Horace, | Tippery, Mayberry |
| Lovett, John | Taylor, Henry C |
| London, Geo W | Taylor, Samuel |
| London, James G | Thompson, Rosswell |
| Long, James | Williams, D P |
| Leet, C M | Williams, Reese |

ROLL OF CAPTAIN BELL'S COMPANY, Blair County Volunteers:

F M Bell, Captain.
Jesse S Stewart, 1st Lieutenant.
Wilbur F Martin, 2d Lieutenant.
David G Ganoe, 1st Sergeant.
John H Keatley, 2d Sergeant.
O G Smith, 3d Sergeant.
C Merriman, 4th Sergeant.
W B Meredith, 5th Sergeant.
A A Abbott, 1st Corporal.
Wm C Kean, 2d Corporal.
W Funk, 8d Corporal.
W Miller, 4th Corporal.
C T Kirkpatrick, 5th Corporal.
Amon G Edwards, 6th Corporal.
W H H Berry, 7th Corporal.
A Womer, 8th Corporal.
David S Johnston, Musician.
S V Haslett, Musician.
Jerry Watson, Company Clerk.
J Ayres, Wagoner.

PRIVATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ausburn, D P | Hunter, F |
| Ake, J W | Isenberg, J W |
| Baker, J T | Jones, D |
| Beatty, J W R | Keatley, C F |
| Beamer, T W | Kinsell, J W |
| Beyer, E C | Kinsell, E |
| Bennett, A | Kerr, R |
| Bressler, L H | Laporte, A M |
| Bohamer, H J | Lego, W S |
| Bowles, J B | Merriman, W F |
| Crane, A P | McCoy, J |
| Crissman, A | McGill, T T |
| Crocker, H H | Myers, T |
| Crone, W | Myers, J |
| Cory, John | Miles, G |
| Croul, J | McIlvaine, H C |
| Cunningham, D O | McAvoy, M |
| Cloudius, C | McFarland, J A |
| Dunmire, G B | McQuillan, A W |
| Davison, D C | McQuillan, W |
| Deal, H | McCartney, G S |
| Dickson, D E | Orr, G W |
| Dell, J | Robeson, J |
| Duck, H P | Roseberry, J |
| Eakens, D W | Roseberry, J S |
| Edwards, A G | Shaw, D |
| Esterline, J M | Sloan, J |
| Funk, G | Sharra, G W |
| Garman, P | Smith, T |
| Grazier, J W | Sturtsman, Henry |
| Green, W | Stevens, D M |
| Hart, J | Templeton, J R |
| Hick, D | Thomas, G W |
| Heard, T W | Thomas, J G |
| Hendershot, J W | Vaughn, H |
| Henshey, Samuel A | Vaughn, G |
| Herman, M | Vanscoyoc, A |
| Hook, S | Wilson, J W |
| Hunter, J H | Wolf, T |
| Houseman, J | Wolf, J P |
| Huff, C | Wesley, C |


THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND
ALWAYS READY.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them suple, strong and vigorous, while for

**Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds**

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

**Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.**

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

**Extraordinary Military Salve.**

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

**Soldiers attention!!**

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

**To Arms! To Arms!!**

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

**CAUTION!**—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

1—25

1500 FIRST-RATE JOINT SHINGLES for sale. They are in Altoona. They are worth $10 or $12 per M Inquire of the Editor.

**New Railroad Schedule.**

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 6.50 A M, c'ing with Fast Mail East and Express Train West.
At 10.15 A M, runs to Huntingdon, arriving there at 1.20 P. M.
At 6.15 P M, connecting with Mail Train West

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.10 A M, on departure of Fast Mail East and Express Train West.
At 3.15 P M, comes from Huntingdon, leaving there at 1.20 P. M.
" 7.00 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train West.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!


# THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862.


☞ A great failure—the circus.

☞ Very dry and warm—the weather.

☞ A great rush—after Hewit's fresh fall goods.

☞ It will be necessary for our anonymous friend to report himself to the editor.

☞ Who will furnish us with a complete list of the *dead heads* on the railroad?

☞ G. H. Lytle, Wm. McBride and Lewis I. Irvin are the Senatorial Conferees from Clearfield county.

☞ We propose to discuss the propriety of the Judges of our Court accepting a free pass from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it being a suitor before them.

☞ The railroad company has raised the freight on our paper within the last month, from 42 to 48 cents per hundred. We suppose this is intended as part of our share of the repeal of the tonnage tax.—More again.

☞ Governor Curtin's assessors for drafting, share their printing with everybody but us. Go it boys while you have the power.

THE HAMMOND GUARDS.—Thirteen men left this place yesterday morning, the requisite number to complete this fine looking company, under command of Captain Thomas McFarlane, now at Camp Curtin.

☞ We are pleased that Hon. S. S. Blair has finally succeeded in getting Dr. David Hays restored as Assistant Surgeon in the Army.

☞ Alex. Sturtsman, Esq, of Somerset, was nominated as a candidate for Senator, on Tuesday last, on the 52d ballot, by the Conference in Bedford.

JOHN SCOTT, Esq., in his note declining the nomination of the Democratic Convention of Huntingdon county for State Senator, uses the following language in regard to Col. McAllister, the nominee of the Democrats of this county for Congress: "A more loyal man than Archibald McAllister, and one who has done more to sustain the government and the war, does not live in this district."

WHO WILL CATCH THEM?—Our little "Molly Brown" is gone. We got her 7 years ago—she is now 12 years old, of small stature and of German parents. She was last seen at Altoona, in the Hollidaysburg train, on Saturday morning last (16th inst.), with an apparently poor family, consisting of a small man, his wife and two children, the largest about the size of "Molly." As they had no *fitting*, it is supposed they came no great distance for the purpose of enticing her away. She has an uncle, aunt and sister near Carrollton, Cambria county. Any person giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of the parties, will be liberally rewarded. Molly wore a brown hat, a gray flannel sack, a dark calico dress and nearly new fine shoes when she went away.

Our Cambria, Huntingdon and Altoona brethren please notice. She *may* still be in Altoona.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

I hereby announce myself an Independent candidate for the office of Register & Recorder. L. H. WILLIAMS.
Hollidaysburg, Aug. 23, 1862.

**COUNTY TREASURER.**

Mr Editor, you will please announce the name of James H. Cramer, of Hollidaysburg, as an *Independent Candidate* for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the People at the ballot box on the second Tuesday of October next.

MANY CITIZENS.

☞ We will continue to publish the following article until the Standard sees it and explains:

**Afraid to Face the Music.**

After Col. Everheart had read the resolutions prepared by the committee to be submitted to the Democratic County Convention which met last week, Col. Cresswell offered a further resolution, which was in substance as follows:

"*Resolved*, That this Convention endorse "the *platform* and *candidates* of the State "Democratic Convention which met at Harris-"burg on the 4th of July last."

This resolution, with those read by Col. Everheart, were unanimously adopted, but not daring to go before the People on this last resolution, that part which endorses the platform of the State Convention, has, since the adjournment of the County Convention, been quietly *scratched*, and appears in this week's *Standard* thus:

"*Resolved*, That we endorse the *nominees* of "the Democratic State Convention, which met "on the 4th of July at Harrisburg, and we "hereby pledge them the undivided support "of the Democracy of Blair county."

Gentlemen, why not walk up to the rack? Do you or do you not endorse the platform of your State Convention? If not, why not? There are just two sides to this question. Either you are for the war against traitors or you are for peace and compromise with them. The People will wait for an answer.

**Union County Committee.**

Gaysport—Joseph Smith, (Chairman.)
Antis—David Henchey.
Altoona—N. W, H. C. Dern.
Do E. W., C. R. McCrea.
Do W. W., Jacob Good.
Allegheny—D. C. Gibboney.
Blair—Samuel Confer.
Catharine—John Clark, Jr.
Frankstown—Harvey Stewart.
Freedom—Frazer Harlan.
Greenfield—Paul Mauk.
Hollidaysburg—W. W., Joseph Irwin.
Do E. W., John McClure.
Huston—David Aurandt.
Juniata—John F. Beegle.
Logan—William Johnston.
Martinsburg—Jacob Graffius.
Taylor—William Shiffler.
Tyrone—Samuel Morrow.
Tyrone City—Samuel Berlin.
Snyder—Robert Waring.
Woodberry—James M. Johnston.
N. Woodberry—Samuel Schriver.
Appointed by the President of County Convention.

**MARKETS.**

CORRECTED weekly by ——— ——— produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Aug. 22, 1862.

| | |
|---|---|
| Family Flour, per bbl, | $5,00@5,25 |
| Extra " " | 4,75@5,00 |
| Superfine, | 4.50@4,75 |
| White wheat per bushel, | $1,05 |
| Red " " | 1,00 |
| Rye per bushel, | 53 |
| Corn per bushel, | 50 |
| Oats per bushel, | 32 |
| Barley per bushel, | 45 |
| Potatoes per bushel, | 60@70 |
| Butter per pound, | 15 |
| Eggs per dozen, | 10 |
| Cloverseed per bushel, | 3,75@4,00 |
| Timothy Seed per bushel, | 1,50@1,62 |
| Flax Seed per bushel, | 1,50@1,62 |
| Hay per ton, | 8,00 |

**Philadelphia Markets.**

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21, 1862.

| | |
|---|---|
| FLOUR—Extra, | 5,50 |
| Wheat—Penn'a red, | 1,27 |
| White, | 1,45 |
| Corn, | 55 |
| Whisky, | 23½@24 |

**New York Market.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour—State, | $3,75@4,90 |
| Ohio, | 5,20@5,40 |
| Southern, | 5,70@5,75 |
| Corn, | 57 @ 58 |

**MARRIED.**

At the Lutheran Parsonage, on the 14th inst., by Rev. D. Schindler, Mr. JOHN PROSER, soldier, and Miss MARY RODGERS, of this place.

In Blair tp., August 14th, 1862, by W. H. Brooke, Esq., Mr. JOSIAH POOL, of Altoona, to Miss REBECCA BEIGHTLE, of Claysburg.

At the residence of the bride's father, East Freedom, by W. H. Brooke, Esq., SAMUEL STROUP, of Taylor township, to Miss MARY ADAMS.

On the 21st inst., by Isaac Yingling, Esq., at his house in Williamsburg, Mr. GEORGE W. TAYLOR and Miss ANN ELIZA WILLIAMS, both of Catharine township, Blair county.

**DIED.**

On Monday morning last, in this place, AUGUSTUS BLACK, of small-pox, aged about 60 years.

On Tuesday evening last, in this place, Miss CAROLINE THOMPSON, daughter of Roswell D. Thompson, aged about 16 years.

At his residence in Logan township, on the 11th inst., SAMUEL McDOWELL, aged 10 years, 3 months and 25 days.

At the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Campbell, in Punxatawney, Jefferson county, Pa., on the 11th inst., GEO. SLAYSMAN, aged 80 years, 4 months and 11 days.


# FALL GOODS!

## J. M. Hewit

HAS just received a large and full assortment of

**Fall Goods,**

which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
Aug. 23


**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county and to me directed, there will be be exposed to public sale or outcry,

**On Monday, the 15th day of September, next,** at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg,

All the right, title and interest of John C. Heyleman and J. R. Jones in and to all those two certain tracts of land lying and being partly in Blair county and partly in Cambria county, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of which said tracts was surveyed the 22d day of June, A. D. 1788, in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth to William McDougall, and the other of which was surveyed on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1788, in pursuance of a warrant granted by the said Commonwealth to John Gray, containing together eight hundred acres, more or less, on which there are coal banks open and in working order, having thereon erected one blacksmith shop, one tool house, and one small office.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John C. Heyleman and J. R. Jones.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Hollidaysburg, Aug. 23, 1862.

**Auditor's Notice.**

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county, to distribute the money in the hands of Levi Slingluff, Esq., Administrator of the estate John Belch, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of September next, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

L. H. WILLIAMS, Auditor.
August 23—3t.

**Auditor's Notice.**

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county, to hear and report upon exceptions to the account of Hon. Adam Moser, Guardian of Rachel Lingafelter, minor child of Valentine Lingafelter, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of September next, when and where all persons interested may attend, if they think proper.

L. H. WILLIAMS, Auditor.
August 23—3t.


**BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S**
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

*Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.*

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.


**Stray Mare.**

RAN away from the premises of the subscriber, living in Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the 20th day of July ult., a strawberry roan mare, about five years old, with black mane, tail and legs. When last heard of was in Martinsburg, Blair county. Any person giving any information which will lead to the recovery of the mare, will be liberally rewarded, or, if returned to the subscriber, all reasonable expenses will be paid.

ANDREW HIKES.
Coalmont, Pa., Aug. 16, 1862 pd


# Female Medical College,

**OF PENNSYLVANIA,**
**North College Avenue**
**PHILADELPHIA,**
(NEAR GIRARD COLLEGE.)

THE thirteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, October 15th, 1862, and continue five months.

The peculiar condition of our country induced the Faculty to omit the session of 1861-2. During this recess, however, neither the cause nor its friends have been idle. The Women's Hospital of Philadelphia has gone into successful operation, and this, with its daily Clinic and Dispensary, offers facilities never before possessed for the satisfactory prosecution of our objects.

The Faculty, therefore, in issuing this announcement congratulate the friends of the cause that the means so long desired and needed for obtaining familiarity with disease and practical skill in its treatment, are now in this city, for the first time, available to women engaged in the study of medicine

The College possesses ample facilities for imparting thorough scientific instruction upon the various branches of a Medical education; the lectures and demonstrations being aided by an excellent Museum of Papier Mache models, Drawings, Natural Preparations, Microscopes and other apparatus.

Patiently, from year to year, the Corporators and Faculty of this College have prosecuted their labors amid many obstacles, sustained by the profound conviction that their object was right, and was destined to succeed; and every year's experience has but confirmed their belief that the study and practice of medicine are admirably adapted to woman's nature, that the world and the profession need her, that success awaits her when duly educated for her office, and that her entrance into this fitting and enlarged sphere of virtuous activity is the harbinger of increased happiness and health for woman and for the race.

The Faculty are deeply impressed with the necessity of raising the general standard of Medical education, and it is their earnest desire to render those who go forth as the Alumni of this school, so thoroughly fitted for their work as to claim and receive the confidence and respect of the community and the profession.

The curriculum of study in this Institution and the requirements for graduation, are in all respects as high as those of the best Medical Schools in this country. The candidate must have been engaged in the study of medicine for three years, and must have attended in different years, two courses of lectures on each of the following subjects: Chemistry and Toxicology, Anatomy and Histology, Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Physiology and Hygiene, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and must also have taken two courses of instruction in Practical Anatomy, and presented a Thesis on some medical subject of her own composition and penmanship.

THE FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Professor's tickets each $10 00, making $70 the first year, and $70 the second year.—Practical Anatomy $5 each session. No fees are required for lectures after the second session. Graduation fee $25. Whole cost of two or more courses of lectures and graduation $175. Six students will be admitted annually to the lectures, on the payment of $20 per session, by making application at least thirty days before the opening of the session, accompanied by testimonials as to character, age, occupation, qualifications and want of means.

The College has been removed from 627 Arch street, and located in a building contiguous to the new Hospital. Board will be secured for such students as may request it convenient to the College.

**$40. WAGES PAID $100.**

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C. RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1-34

# Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

*FLAT,*
*ROUND, AND*
*BAR IRON,*
*HOOP, OVAL,*
*HALF OVAL,*
*and SHEET IRON.*

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.
Duncansville, May 3—1-28

BLAIR COUNTY

# MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

**Headstones, Tombs,**
**MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,**
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

# $150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE having removed to their new warerooms,

**No. 478 BROADWAY,**

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

## 7 Octave Rosewood Piano,

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

**$150 CASH,**

*WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.*

Rich moulding cases,

**$175 to $200,**

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $100 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
478 Broadway, New York.
June 7—3m.

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV ED. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
May 24-2m. New York.

**Stephen Girard's Guide.**

"I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the greatest medium of success in business, and prelude to wealth, and have made it an invariable rule, too to advertise in dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."—STEPHEN GIRARD.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

*Thrilling Incidents*
OF THE
# GREAT REBELLION,
OR,
**The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.**
ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price $1,25.

THE critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their names and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been republished in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book any where, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address Piano, care of Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. 1—20.

# NEW FIRM!
## New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

***FRANK McCOY & Co.,***

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

*DRESS GOODS,*

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

**GOOD ,**

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

*Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions,* always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, June 7, 1862—tf.

**$30. Employmnt! $100.**

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
**ADAMS**
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. May 17—1 30

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

# GS-BURNING, PRLOR,
AND
# COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c, &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

***Tyrone City Hotel.***

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.


**ALTOONA DIRECTORY.**

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. Clarke, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ———— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M. meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward, John B Warfel. West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geo W Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MORNING— | | |
| Philadelphia | 6.50 | A. M. |
| Eastern Way | 6.50 | " |
| Pittsburgh | 6.50 | " |
| Western Way | 6.50 | " |
| Altoona | 6.50 | " |
| Bedford | 9.00 | A. M. |
| Duncansville | 9.00 | " |
| EVENING— | | |
| Philadelphia Through | 6.15 | P. M. |
| Harrisburg " | 6.15 | " |
| Pittsburgh " | 6.15 | " |
| Altoona " | 6.15 | " |

MAILS ARRIVE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MORNING— | | |
| Philadelphia Through | 9.00 | A M. |
| Harrisburg " | 9.00 | " |
| Pittsburg " | 9.00 | " |
| Western Way | | " |
| Altoona | | " |
| EVENING— | | |
| Philadelphia Through | 8 | P. M. |
| Eastern Way | 8. | P. M. |
| Altoona | | " |


THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had of the author, C. A LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq.,
May 24—2m. Greenpoint, Long Island, N Y.


**Executor's Notice.**

Estate of Daniel Beegle, late of Allegheny tp., Blair co., dec'd.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, residing near Bedford, Pa.; all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the said estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM S. BEEGLE,
July 19, 1862—6t. Executor.

## POETRY.

### Courting Now-a-Days.

BY NAT WINDHAM.

We've always had a great dislike
For all the foolish ways,
The silly rules which folks have got
For courting now a days.
They've cast aside the good old style
Of "Hug me if you can,"
And imitate, like senseless apes,
Some hateful foreign plan.
O how it makes our dander raise
To see them courting now a days!

O times ain't as they used to was,
As one can easy tell,
For when a fellow sees a gal
That suits him pretty well,
He's got to be first "introduced,"
And then he pens her notes,
And pretty soon he "calls around,"
"*To see the kind* OLD FOLKS!"
By jinks we don't believe it pays
The way boys court gals now a days.

His "address" then he 'gins to pay,
(They don't "spark" any more,)
And every night you see him pull
The white knob at the door;
And soon a "servant" ushers him
Into the parlor gloom;
Then comes his duck and takes a seat
*On t'other side the room!*
And there they sit and sigh and gaze!
They call that courting now a days!

Sometimes they talk 'bout story books;
Sometimes the "lady" sings;
Sometimes she plays the organ, too,
To show her finger rings;
Sometimes they take a pleasure walk;
Sometimes they take a ride,
And by and by the fellow groans—
"Oh! won't you be my bride?"
To bow and scrape a thousand ways,
They think that courting now a days!

They set a day and hire a pries',
And rent a church or two,
So every boy about the town
Can have a separate pew;
And when the hour at last arrives,
In gorgeous array,
They move up to the waiting priest,
Who "ties the knot straightway;
Congratulations, words of praise,
Wind up their courting now a days!

O give us back the good old style
Of merry days gone by,
When we could "go" with any gal
That chanced to take our eye;
Still took her home from spelling school,
'Bout nine o'clock at night,
Then by the old stone hearth's warm side
We sparked till broad daylight!
We hugg'd and kiss'd and laugh'd till break of day,
Never heard the old clock toll the hours away!
We tell you, chum, such courting pays—
It went ahead of now a days!

## THE FARMER.

### Hints to Young Farmers.

It is a very easy and simple affair to keep a cash book, and yet how few farmers do it. Any person who can write, can keep a book of this description, and how many advantages accrue from it. On one page of your cash book set down everything sold, and the sum received for it. On the other side put down all your outgoings, or expenditures; and when it is begun, if the amount of cash on hand is put at the top of the column of receipts, at any time by adding up the two pages and taking the difference of them will show the balance of cash you should have on hand; and if there is any disagreement, there must be some error of entry, or there must be "a hole in the purse." A book of this kind accurately kept would show at the end of the year, or at any other time, the amount of wheat, corn, potatoes, butter, poultry, eggs, or any other article sold, and the sum received for them. It would do more—it would show all your outlaying for stock, seed, implements of husbandry, repairs, clothing, tea, coffee, sugar, salt, &c., &c., and also for wages, and would present a very curious and interesting document for family examination at the end of 12 months, and if there should be found to be "a hole in the purse," it would indicate the spot where repairs were most necessary. A farmer keeping a book of entry of this description, would always know his latitude and longitude, as a captain of a ship does when on the ocean, and he would be less likely to run on the shoals, or get among breakers. As it is not very usual among farmers to take receipts when money is paid on ordinary occasions, and not in very large sums, and as the memories of many people are very frail, such a book of entries as has been referred to would be of essential service as a record of payment where no other evidence of it existed, and might prevent litigation and trouble in the case of the decease of one or both the parties.

On the death of the head of a family who has kept no regular records of his receipts and payments, much difficulty and sometimes heavy losses have occurred, besides a good deal of trouble and anxiety to those who were obliged to grope in darkness settling the estate. It is well known that very many intelligent worthy farmers are careful to preserve an accurate statement of all their worldly concerns, duly arranged in proper form, and such rarely find "a hole in the purse." But there are many others who would at once plead guilty, or, if they did not, could readily be convicted on responsible testimony of totally neglecting to keep an intelligent series of entriee in a book, of their outgoings and incomings, and these are the persons who often complain of "a hole in the purse," and yet they are not careful to have it repaired in due season.

### The Manure Heap in Summer.

There is danger lest in this season, the manure heap be overlooked. With tokens of fertility waving in every field, we are apt to forget that the wants of another year must be provided for. The barnyard probably has been cleared of its winter store, and but little dung is now accumulating. Yet, that little should be carefully husbanded. As manure heats and wastes by decomposition in hot weather faster than in cold, provision should be made for saving it by the use of absorbents. At every leisure hour, the farmer's team would be well employed in gathering up sods, scrapings of the road side, leaves, rotten logs and stumps and whatever else will decay, and carting the same into one corner of the barnyard. Indeed, it should be a standing order for every member of the household to save and gather up everything that may answer a good purpose in the compost heap. How a heap will grow when every one contributes something to it! With a pile of absorbents near at hand, they will be used. The liquid parts of the manure will be taken up, and the solid parts prevented from fire-fanging. Let these various articles be worked over, half and half, and the whole bulk will be worth as much as the same amount of simple manure. By autumn there will be a fine provision for enriching the grain fields and for top dressing grass lands.—*American Agriculturist.*


### FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

## Friends & Relatives
OF THE
**Brave Soldiers and Sailors.**

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

### Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

### Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

### Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

### Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

### For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

**CAUTION!**—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
1—25

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

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**DR. J. J. LEVI,**
**of Philadelphia,**

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
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## DENTAL REMEDIES
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THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
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DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

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Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

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CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

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October 25, 1861.

**S. ROYER HAMILL,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, near the Court House, in the room recently occupied by Jos. Kemp, Esq. June 7, 1862—tf.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'
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PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

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THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

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The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

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Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

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## BLAIR & DEAN,
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Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61

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Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

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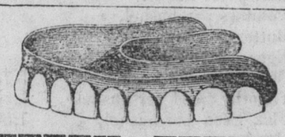
October 1, 1861-tf.



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Oct. 23 '61-tf

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Inquire at this office.

**NOTICE.**

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.
JNO. H KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

**J. H. KEATLEY,**
## Attorney at Law.
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

*References:*
Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Centre Co Penna.

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Nov. 22, 1861.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

A. C. MULLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. All professional business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Office at the north end of Colonade Row. March 21, 1862.


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PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

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| *Post Office.* | *Post Master.* |
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| Altoona, | G. W. Patton. |
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| Canoe Creek. | D. W. Brown. |
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| Frankstown, | A. P. Kephart. |
| Hollidaysburgh, | James Bingham. |
| Martinsburgh, | J. G. Herbst. |
| Newry, | Landon Reeve. |
| Olivia, | S. B. Ewing. |
| Sabbath Rest, | W. F. Sellers. |
| Sarah, | Paul Mauk. |
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| | Salary. |
|---|---|
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| Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President, | 8,000 |
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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Roger B. Taney, of Md., | Chief Justice, | | 6,500 |
| J M Wayne, of Ga., | Associate | Justice, | 6,000 |
| John Catron, of Tenn., | " | " | 6,000 |
| J. A. Campbell, of Ala., | " | " | 6,000 |
| Samuel Nelson, N. Y., | " | " | 6,000 |
| R. . Grier, of Penn., | " | " | 6,000 |
| Nathan Clifford, Me., | " | " | 6,000 |
| Noah M. Swayne of O., | " | " | 6,000 |

One vacancy,
Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

### REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

### COUNTY OFFICERS

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, David Aurandt and Samuel Jones, Directors of Poor.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Maxwell B. Smith, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

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William Jack, Burgess.
Wm. Johnston, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle, David Watson, Joseph Baldridge and Joseph Reed, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. W. Russ, Constable.
S. Calvin, J. D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad. Banks, Samuel Barr, and John L. Hemphill, School Directors.
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.

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Adjutant General, Alex. L. Russell, of Bedford.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, A. Souther, Warren.
State Treasurer, H. D Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

### UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.


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